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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 28, 1922.

DICTATORS TRY TO HIDE
FIGURES ON ACCIDENTS AND SICKNESS
TO PROMOTE LABEL
A LUDICROUS SITUATION
CONGRESSMAN NOLAN TALKS

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.



Telephone Sutter 5600

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Madame Richet is a FOUNT OF INFORMATION! You will find her in the **Pattern Department** ready to solve YOUR particular problems on **Dress Construction, Designing, Embellishment, Patterns, etc., FREE OF CHARGE.**

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**Market at Fifth
San Francisco**

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 53 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Stuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Bollermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1256 Market St.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR · CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1922

No. 26



Dictators Try to Hide



Slowly but surely, link by link, the chain of evidence against the material dealers' combination is being forged in Judge O'Brien's court.

Permit Clerk Crawford, of the Builders' Exchange, under oath, testified that W. H. George has instructed him "to issue building permits for the material specified on the American plan jobs."

Permit Clerk Crawford testified that "a man that will not pledge to operate a job American plan is refused material."

Letters sent out by the Builders' Exchange of San Francisco notifying contractors and others of materials being put under the "permit system" have been filed in the records of the case.

Copies of letters sent out by the Builders' Exchange to master plumbers, notifying them that their "Business must be run on the American plan" have been made part of the record.

Permit Clerk Crawford testified that the Builders' Exchange has in its employ inspectors who are hired "to investigate each job and see that the American plan is being carried out."

The inspectors of "gum-shoe men" who are hired by the Builders' Exchange to spy upon the citizens of San Francisco who are doing building work, to see whether they are conducting their work in accordance with the dictates of the Builders' Exchange and its Industrial Association, are L. H. Pedler, A. E. V. Lee and Edward Murphy.

In compliance with the request of Attorney O'Grady, Permit Clerk Crawford brought to court several samples of the pledge cards that citizens must sign before they are permitted to buy building material. Here is a simple:

Date, June 6, 1922.

I We hereby state that this job shop will be run on the

AMERICAN PLAN IN ALL CRAFTS and pay the Wage Scale of the Impartial Wage Board.

Location, STANDARD OIL BUILDING, Bush and Sansome. Kind of Work.....

Permit No.....500 yds. Gravel R.

(Signed) LINDGREN CO.,

By A. F. Lindgren.

Permit Clerk Crawford also brought into court several permits that were issued to contractors, builders and others after they had signed one of the above quoted pledge cards.

Herewith we reproduce one of these permits:

Date, April 20, 1922. No. 5006

Name, RALPH McLAREN & CO.

Location of Job, ANGLO-LONDON BANK.

Materials, 10M Partition Tile.

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE,

By.....

Chairman Strike Committee.

Among other letters that were identified and admitted in evidence were the following:

THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE

Incorporated July 5, 1890

180-188 Jessie Street Phone Sutter 6700
San Francisco, Cal., April 26, 1922.

Referring to our letter of April 12, ordering in the permit system so far as cement, lime, plaster, ready mixed mortar, common brick, fire and face brick, terra cotta and all clay products, also sand, rock and gravel are concerned. Please carefully adhere to the following three points:

1. The permit system applies not only to

consumers but also to dealers. No department or class of deliveries is excepted. The permit system is to cover all deliveries.

2. Permits must be on file with all dealers and manufacturers for all materials released.

3. All released materials must be delivered to the places called for by the permit.

The permit system is hereby extended to take in all deliveries in San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties.

Yours very truly,

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE OF SAN FRANCISCO,

By Industrial Relations Committee,

W. H. George, Chairman.

WHG-b

THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE

Incorporated July 5, 1890

180-188 Jessie Street Phone Sutter 6700
San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1922.

Effective at once and to further carry out the resolution adopted by the Central Council of the Builders' Exchange on April 12, 1922, reading as follows:

"At a called meeting of the Central Council of the Builders' Exchange, held this 23rd day of April, 1922, a quorum being present, it was resolved that the Builders' Exchange, represented by its affiliated crafts, reaffirms its allegiance to the American Plan and the wage award of the Impartial Wage Board for the year 1922, and instructs its Industrial Relations Committee to take the necessary steps to see that the American Plan is properly carried out and that the wage award is properly enforced in all crafts in the City and County of San Francisco for the balance of the year 1922."

It is now necessary to add to the permit system, in addition to cement, lime, plaster, ready mixed mortar, common brick, fire and face brick, terra cotta and all clay products, sand, rock and gravel, wallboard, button lath, Keene Cement and all plaster products for the Counties of San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara the following articles.

Wire lath and metal lath of all kinds.

Wood lath.

Kindly be governed accordingly and see that you have a permit on hand for all L. C. L. as well as carload deliveries.

Yours very truly,

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE OF SAN FRANCISCO,

W. H. George, President,
And Chairman Industrial Relations Committee.

WHG-b

The following list of plumbing contractors was also introduced in evidence:

O. Aaron, S. W. Band, C. Petersen & Co., Anderson & Roe, Gus May, N. G. Weinholz, C. W. Higgins, E. Sugarman, J. J. Mullins, F. Kohler, A. Lettich, George Rohn, Turner & Co., J. Looney, A. J. Mollus, Eddie Madden, Good Mfg. Co., A. E. Hennessey, Noonan Bros.

This is the blacklist. This is the list of American citizens who are lawfully conducting their plumbing business in accordance with their guaranteed constitutional rights.

RAILROAD BOARD WRONG.

Despite declarations by high-priced politicians and other spokesmen for privilege, the Cummins-Esch law makes no provision for compulsory arbitration.

While this act is fearfully and wonderfully made, and has always been opposed by labor, only now has its friends dared to claim that Railroad Labor Board wage awards can be enforced by government.

The men who make this claim show their treachery to labor by attempting to read into that law an intent that they nor their kind had the courage to hint at when the law was being considered.

It is no answer for serf advocates to talk of "the rights of the majority."

These rights are no more sacred than the rights of minorities.

While our government rests on majority rule, there are some things denied the majority. These are found in the constitution, and include the prohibition of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.

This rejection of compulsory labor is intended to protect minorities. When it was placed in the constitution its advocates did not say its enforcement was subject to the convenience or whims of majorities, now referred to by present-day autocrats as "the rights of the public."

The combined forces of special privilege—their jurists, their sophists and their agents—cannot justify the use of government to hold workers to their jobs against their will.

If government can enforce this condition slavery is a fact, regardless of the tinsel used to gloss this wrong.

They are given the shadow of liberty, but not the substance.

Men are masters of themselves or they are not. A middle ground on this proposition is impossible.

Liberty does not tolerate double standards. Principle does not permit of dilution or amendment, a fact that is ignored by politicians and barterers in the people's rights.

Men can be held to their tasks or they can not. The constitution says they can not, except as punishment for crime.

There are no other exceptions, though editorial scribblers and press agents, who pose as heaven-directed oracles, advance this astounding theory in many attractive forms:

"The public can be blind to its duties as citizens while workers are forced to accept injustices, but if the workers strike and the public is inconvenienced, a loud enough howl about 'the rights of the public' will result in jailing the more active strikers."

While this philosophy is satisfactory to industrial autocrats who want trade unions impotent to improve conditions, the public must realize that the best way to hold men to their jobs is to abandon force and assure them conditions that their worth and importance to society justify.

The constitution says there must not be involuntary servitude. That statement is as clear as the English language can make it. It has but one meaning. It declares in plain terms that no worker can be held to his task.

FIGURES ON ACCIDENTS AND SICKNESS.

Strikes.

Newspapers have been printing figures about the number of workers on strike.

According to these figures there are about 1,250,000 workers who have resorted to the strike as a final protest against the arbitrary imposition of unjust terms and conditions of work.

The figures are approximately correct.

But the newspapers wail about the great loss involved—the loss of wages the loss of production, the loss of profits.

Yes, principally the loss of profits.

But who says anything about losses due to other factors?

We print here figures about losses due to preventable accident and preventable illness. Staggering figures!

These figures were found by engineers appointed by Herbert Hoover and these same engineers found that management is to blame for substantially 75 per cent of the loss through waste in industry.

Other enormous causes of preventable loss are excessive "turn-over," improper distribution, faulty routing of supplies and production policies made to suit the financial market instead of the commodity market.

Strikers are idle because a principle is at stake. If workers never struck, wages would soon be back at the sixteenth century level and workers would again live in hovels and caves.

The strike—the act of ceasing work—is the modern protest against unacceptable terms and conditions, the only effective protest. It is not a wasteful effort. It is a conserving, constructive, progressive effort to maintain a constantly rising standard of civilization.

Accidents.

In 1919 there occurred in industry about 23,000 fatal accidents, about 575,000 non-fatal accidents causing four weeks or more of disability, and 3,000,000 accidents causing at least one day's disability. The figures for 1918 were about 13 per cent higher.

The time lost is estimated to be 296,000,000 days. Allowing for an average wage of \$4 per day during the time actually lost, adding an estimate for impaired earning power because of disability or death, but subtracting the subsistence of those killed, this gives an economic loss to the country of about \$853,000,000 for the year 1919.

This is not the whole loss chargeable to accidents.

In one state (Wisconsin) the costs to employers for medical and surgical aid and hospitals' bills, and the overhead expenses of insurance, equaled 86 per cent of the actual compensation paid to workmen. The compensation paid the workmen was about 22 per cent of the total actual and prospective wage loss. Records from other states indicate that this is probably typical. On this basis the total direct cost of industrial accidents in the United States in 1919, including medical aid and insurance overhead, was not less than \$1,014,000,000. Of this \$349,000,000 was borne by employers and \$665,000,000 by employees and their dependents.

These approximate figures are low, because they do not include medical expenses incurred by workmen and not paid by the employer or insurance company; overhead cost or personal accident insurance carried by workmen; cost of training new men to take the place of those injured; employment and welfare department expense in keeping track of injured workmen and their families. The addition of these items would bring the total well over a billion dollars per year.

In this calculation no account has been taken of the indirect loss of production due to the stoppage or slowing up of work when an accident occurs. This affects not only the operation at which the man is injured, but associated opera-

tions as well. It applies also to "near-accidents" in which no personal injury occurs.

Experience indicates, and authorities agree, that 75 per cent of these losses could be avoided, with a saving in direct, clearly ascertained losses alone of a quarter of a billion dollars per year to employers, and half a billion to employees.

An official of a large insurance company believes that by proper safety measures, the waste due to accident in the building industry can be reduced 75 to 80 per cent in two to five years of earnest effort, and that construction labor cost can be cut 3 per cent by these measures. Another official estimates, from actual accomplishments in safety measures, that a total of more than 12,000,000,000 days a year could be saved the industry by the application of safety methods. In certain industries, on the other hand, such as boot and shoe manufacturing, accidents are insignificant.—From Waste in Industry, Federated American Engineering Societies.

Sickness.

A report on national vitality prepared in 1909 for the National Conservation Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, estimated that there were then about 3,000,000 persons seriously ill at all times in the United States. This meant an average annual loss per person of 13 days owing to illness. It was estimated that 42 per cent of this illness was preventable, and that such prevention would extend the average life by over 15 years.

Since that report was issued, an apparent reduction in illness has been accomplished; so that today an estimate of between eight and nine days working time lost through illness is probably near the fact.

In discussing public health conditions there is no clear distinction between the standing of the 42,000,000 persons classed as gainfully employed in the United States and those specifically engaged in industry. The 42,000,000 men and women gainfully employed probably lose on an average more than eight days each annually from illness disabilities, including non-industrial accidents—a total of 350,000,000 days. Of the 500,000 workers who die each year, it is probable that the death of at least one-half is postponable, by proper medical supervision, periodic medical examination, health education and community hygiene.

Assuming that the average life has, aside from all spiritual and human values, an economic value to industry of not less than \$5,000, and assuming that this special diet, care and medical attention required by a man chronically ill costs \$3 per day, it has been estimated that the economic loss from preventable disease and death is \$1,800,000,000 among those classed as gainfully employed—or over \$700,000,000 among industrial workers in the more limited meaning of the term.

The preceding figures are derived from studies of individual groups, from insurance experience, from census records, from draft records, and there is experiential basis for the statement that this loss could be materially reduced and leave an economic balance in the working population alone over and above the cost of prevention of at least \$1,000,000,000 a year.

Tuberculosis is the most important disease among industrial workers, two or three deaths per 1000 per annum occurring at the working ages. It is estimated that 3 per cent of the wage earners, or about 1,250,000 lives are affected. The economic loss from tuberculosis death rate as affecting the working population is \$500,000,000 annually. Pneumonia, influenza and typhoid fever are the most important communicable diseases among adults. Influenza and pneumonia, in non-epidemic years, take about 35,000 lives in the working ages, and account for at least 350,000 cases of illness. Typhoid kills close to 150,000

sick beds annually and takes 15,000 lives, mostly in the working ages.—From Waste in Industry Federated American Engineering Societies.



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STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID**

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2320 MISSION STREET

See us first for Sugar Prices

All Kinds of Dried Fruits, Raisins, Figs and Flavors.

Barley and Hop Syrup also Plain Malt.

Free Delivery Inside of City Limits Phone Valencia 6072

3 Stores

GET YOUR

“KELLY”

**The Kelly Shops
Men's Hats**

UNION MADE

96 THIRD STREET

2670 MISSION STREET

3051 SEVENTEENTH STREET

3 Stores

**Do You Believe in
PROSPERITY?**

BUY MOTHERS and BUTTERNUT BREAD

Our Employees are prosperous, own a large part of the Business and, eventually will get 95% of the Profits.

**California Baking Co.
(Co-operative)**

FILLMORE & EDDY STS. Phone West 3555

Ask your Grocer for

SUPERBA BRAND

Mushroom Sauce

Italian Style Raviolis

Beans and Spaghetti

These will make a delicious Italian Dinner

3216 TWENTY-SECOND STREET

Phone Mission 4493

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St. Near Valencia

YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES
AND EASY TERMS

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DRAPERIES LINOLEUM PHONOGRAPHS
CROCKERY SILVERWARE

Newman's is Headquarters for Wedgewood Stoves
Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor

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COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

Fred Hartwick
PHOTOGRAPHS

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Studios in all principal cities in California

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"The Treasure House of the Mission."

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Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, re-
modeling Old jewelry and Watch Repairing

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

UNION-MADE TOBACCO

PIKE granulated; 10c
for cigarettes

54 granulated slice plug, 15c
pipe or cigarettes

HARP Plug Cut

TO PROMOTE LABEL.

Each delegate to the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council will, in the future, be expected to wear at least five garments each bearing the union label.

A recommendation to this effect by a joint committee representing the two councils has been unanimously indorsed by both the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council.

A circular letter will be sent to all unions affiliated with the two councils, requesting them to make it compulsory upon their members at all times to wear not less than five garments bearing the union label.

All labor organizations in San Francisco will also be requested to affiliate with the Label Section and send delegates to that body, and support it morally and financially in the carrying out of its plans for the promotion of the union label, card and button.

The Label Section will be requested by the two councils to at once take steps to organize a general women's auxiliary to the Label Section, along the lines worked out in Southern California, which has resulted in a greatly increased demand for union labeled goods.

The two councils will also request the Label Section to compile information regarding manufacturers and distributors of union label goods, and issue a directory containing such information for the general use of the members of organized labor.

OPPOSE PRIVATE AGENCIES.

Abolition of private employment agencies was again called for in resolutions adopted at the fourth annual meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada, held in Ottawa last week.

It was declared that while unemployment in Canada is not nearly as acute as in some countries, conditions which this country will face next winter "are likely to be such as demand now the earnest consideration of all public bodies and to warrant the immediate determination of policies adequate to cope with any situation which may arise."

It was declared that the constantly recurring problem of unemployment is the concern of all and imposes a definite obligation upon the dominion, provincial and municipal governments, upon employers and employees as individuals and in their various organizations, and upon the general public.

DR. GEO. D. GILLESPIE

Regular licensed drugless physician and Chiropractor.
Tubercular, organic, nervous, rectal, colon, prostatic, chronic, skin and scalp diseases.

My book, "Drugless Therapy," tells you why pressure on nerves causes disease. Send for it. Mailed free. Lady attendants. Consultation free.

Free radio service in all rest rooms.

Entire Mezzanine Floor

335 STOCKTON STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

Patronize the

Quality Delicatessen

2046 Mission St., Bet. 16th and 17th

We Specialize in
SALADS and IMPORTED GOODS



OVERALLS AND WORK CLOTHES

Give you your money's worth in value, in comfort and convenience. Ask your dealer for them. The genuine bear the label shown here.

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"If you want a becoming
hat, be coming to—"

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Single Copies, 5 cents

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Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

MEMBER OF

UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1922.

O man bowed down with labor!
O woman young yet old!
O heart oppressed in the toiler's breast
And crushed by the power of gold!
Keep on with your weary battle
Against triumphant might;
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

If you do not possess a judicial mind you need not read this because it will not be possible for you to understand the logic of ruling of the Supreme Court, which holds that employees must pay a tax on income received for services in the form of stock. Stockholders need not pay on stock received by them as dividends. In other words, if you exchange labor for stock it is taxable income, but if you accept stock as a dividend on an investment it is not taxable income. Do you see the difference? If so you must understand why the court rendered such a decision.

Lincoln said, and his words of wisdom are filled with profound truth today as when they were uttered: "Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed or fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point with its connection not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government; it is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow, by the use of it, induces him to labor. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost."

A Ludicrous Situation

Surely some of our local daily newspapers have traveled unconsciously from the sublime to the ridiculous in their editorials during the past few weeks. When the United States Supreme Court returned the Coronada decision they at once applauded, and when the officials and organs of the organized workers began to criticise the conduct of the court these same journals proceeded to castigate them for their lack of reverence and respect for the authority of the judicial branch of our government. The local Chamber of Commerce also joined in the chorus to swell the volume of condemnation of the organized wage workers for having the temerity to announce their feelings in the premises.

Then the Southern Pacific Railroad machine got busy in its attempt to create public sentiment against the unmerger decision of the same august judicial body. Promptly these same newspapers forgot all about labor's unholy criticism and began themselves to flay the Supreme Court of the United States for rendering such an absurd decision. And the Chamber of Commerce also fell in on this chorus. Altogether they made a noise that could be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land with never a thought that sane and reasonable men might become aware of their inconsistency. Their action, however, has made it clear to everybody that it really does make some difference to these newspapers whose ox is gored. If a Supreme Court decision is against the workers or the common people it is a praiseworthy thing. If the court rules against those who control the commercial and industrial life and activities of the nation it at once becomes a thing to be criticised and condemned and the great mass of the people are expected to stand by in polite acquiescence in any event.

It may be, of course, that these intellectual giants who conduct our daily newspapers and who manage and direct the conduct of our Chambers of Commerce, are so sure that the rabble must submit that they entertain no fears as to whether they may appear to be inconsistent or otherwise. If that be their position they are reckoning without a proper understanding of the situation as it exists today. The people are more alive to their own rights today than ever before, and they are more likely to notice and act upon their own conception of right and wrong than at any time in the past. So that it is not at all strange or unusual to hear the man on the street calling attention to the awkward position into which greed has forced our journals of information and our Chambers of Commerce.

But there is another element of our population just now that has a very particular reason for desiring reverence of the United States Supreme Court, and which bitterly condemns any other element, whether capital or labor, which dares to criticise the decisions of that court. This element is made up of the prohibition fanatics who railroaded through the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution during the war when millions of young men were in the army and unable to make their desires felt with respect to such legislation. The Supreme Court is the buttress of their safety in their position and they do not want anything done that will tend to weaken it in the estimation of the people, because then it might become possible for a majority of the citizens of this country to bring about a condition of affairs that would permit them to eat and drink whatever they desire.

All in all it must be admitted that the nation as a whole finds itself in a rather ludicrous situation just now, with the balance of the world, troubled as it is, looking on in amusement at the predicament our peculiar governmental tangle has plunged us into. And what are we going to do about it? Are we really going to do anything to assert the rights of the majority?

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

During the past two years employers have been violating agreements right and left and there is very little noise being made about it by the newspapers and periodicals of the country, but when the industrial pendulum has swung to the side of labor and a union violates its agreement there will be columns of condemnation in these same publications and sage advice will be offered to the workers concerning the sacredness of contracts.

If you have not yet registered you are a slacker in the labor movement. Tomorrow is the last day for registering in order to be qualified to vote at the primaries. If you are not totally dead to the demands of duty you will see to it that your name is placed on the great register tomorrow. The labor movement is under the the most intensive opposition in its history and every vote is needed this year.

Those railroad executives responsible for the campaign to break down railroad labor organizations inaugurated soon after return of the carriers to private control are beginning to realize that court injunctions, troops, United States deputy marshals and company guards bearing the title and power of deputy sheriffs are not sufficient to make the wheels of transportation revolve. They know now as never before that skilled mechanics in the shops are the essential factor.

At a meeting of the Bar Association next week a proposition is to be up for discussion providing for a different method of selecting judges by automatically placing the names of all incumbents on the ticket without any other candidates for the purpose of allowing electors to determine whether or not the incumbents should be retained, and providing further that, in the event the electors shall reject the incumbent, an appointment of a successor shall be made by the Governor. This would take the matter of a selection entirely out of the hands of the people and merely leave them a veto power at the expiration of an incumbent's term. Surely the organized workers cannot consent to such a condition of affairs in such important offices as judge-ships. Even when these officials are elected by popular vote they display, in many instances, very little disposition to deal fairly with the workers, and under such a condition as is suggested in the above mentioned scheme they would get no consideration whatever.

It would seem that the ideas of some lawyers run very largely in the direction of putting people in jail rather than in so shaping conditions that it will not be necessary to put so many behind the bars. At least one gets that idea by reading over the topics for discussion before that session of the Bar Association to be held in San Francisco shortly. One of these subjects is that the laws respecting crimes be revised by redefining misdemeanors and felonies and provision be made for life imprisonment of all persons convicted of felony to the end that such persons may constantly be under State control. That is to say that one ever convicted of a felony, without regard for the circumstances under which the offense was committed, would be either in jail or under surveillance the balance of his life. What injustice such a condition of affairs would work upon many an inoffensive individual can readily be imagined, yet, apparently, some lawyers take the proposition seriously enough to give it space in a program provided by the Bar Association. This, however, is in harmony with the tendency of the times, which seems to be to regulate every action of the citizen by law.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I tell yuh, Bill, there ain't near as big fish in th' lake since prohibition went into effect!"—Judge.

"Oh, George, I'm sorry I called you Jimmie. I was thinking this was Thursday!"—London Mail.

Down-and-Out—Hey, mister, give a feller 50 cents for a meal, will yer?

Professional Philanthropist—I will if you will raise a like amount yourself.—American Legion Weekly.

"How d'yer like yer new boss, Mame?" asked one stenographer of another on the elevated.

"Oh, he ain't so bad, only he's kind of bigoted."

"What yer mean, bigoted?"

"He seems ter think that words can only be spelled in his way."—Boston Transcript.

It was the morning of the new curate's first sermon, and he was most anxious to make a good impression. As he was rather a vain young man he turned to the old verger and asked sotto voce: "Could you get me a glass. A small one will do."

The verger hurriedly departed, but soon returned with something under his coat. "I know what it is to be nervous," he said kindly. "I've brought you a whole bottle."

The curate blushed and gasped, for he was not a drinking man. "Bu—but—" he began.

"Ssh!" said the verger. "I'd never have got it if I hadn't said it was for you."

"Where is the car?" demanded Mrs. Diggs.

"Dear me!" ejaculated Professor Diggs. "Did I take the car out?"

"You certainly did. You drove it to town."

"How odd! I remember now that after I got out I turned around to thank the gentleman who gave me the lift and wondered where he had gone."—The American Legion Weekly.

The mayor of a far inland town was about to engage a preacher for the new church.

"Parson, ye aren't by any chance a Baptist, be ye?"

"No, not necessarily. Why?"

"Wal, I was just a-goin' to say we have to haul our water twelve miles."—Central Christian Advocate (Kansas City).

Edison is fond of smoking, but he becomes so absorbed in his work that he even forgets that he has a cigar in his mouth. When he had an office on Fifth Avenue, New York, his desk in which he kept a box of cigars was always open, and as the boys came and went at all hours, his cigars disappeared with mysterious rapidity. Finally he asked a friend, who was in the tobacco business, if he could not do something to discourage this disappearance. "Why, yes," said the friend, "I'll make up some cigars for you; I'll put Hoffman House labels on the outside, but I'll fill them up with horse hair and hard rubber."

"Well," said Mr. Edison, in relating the story, "that fellow went to California and didn't return for three months. I forgot about him meantime, but when he got back I said to him: 'Look here, I thought you were going to fix me up some fake cigars.'"

"Why, I did," he said in surprise.

"You did? When?"

"Why, don't you remember—a flat box with a green label; the cigars in bundle form tied with yellow ribbon?"

"Do you know," said Edison, innocently, "I smoked them all myself."—Success Magazine.

MISCELLANEOUS

CONGRESSMAN NOLAN TALKS.

Congressman John I. Nolan, who is a delegate to the Labor Council from the Molders' Union, addressed the Council last Friday night concerning conditions as he saw them from his position in Washington. He said that little could be hoped for from the administration so far as labor was concerned until the situation had grown so acute as to compel action of some favorable character with relation to the coal and railroad strikes. He said troop threats amounted to nothing because coal could only be mined by coal miners, and railroad shops operated only by shopmen. He said the miners and shopmen were fighting the battle of all organized labor in their present struggles and that upon the outcome of these strikes depends very largely whether the attacks upon the organized workers are to continue or cease.

Nolan said the railroad companies have never in good faith observed the labor provisions of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act, but have disregarded the decisions of the Railway Labor Board, created under the act, whenever these decisions failed to meet with their approval.

While all increases in wages allowed railroad labor have been instantly translated into advances in freight and passenger rates and surcharges on Pullman fares, some excuse always has been found for refusing to extend the benefit of wage reductions to the public in the form of reduced rates.

There were plain indications that the railroad companies started out at the very beginning of the operation of the Esch-Cummins Act with the deliberate purpose in mind of disregarding the decrees of the Railway Labor Board, and when the time came, their plan was to crush the labor organizations embracing railroad workers outside the four brotherhoods—the so-called "Big Four."

My study of the present situation leads me to believe that the purpose of the railroad companies now is to crush the shopmen first and then put out of business the maintenance of way men, clerks, signal men and the remainder of the organizations.

On the question of the relation of wages to rates, I am confident that if the reduction of wages on July 1, 1921, had been translated into reductions of freight and passenger rates and the surcharge on Pullman fares, the men would have accepted the cut without complaint and we would not have had the flare-up and the strike at this time.

I am further satisfied that if the public had been given the benefit of the present wage reductions in the way of reduced freight and passenger charges, the men would have accepted the decision of the Railway Labor Board. There might have been a protest, but the men would have remained at work.

The present dissatisfaction is due largely to the fact that when the Railway Labor Board reduced wages, the Interstate Commerce Commission flagrantly failed to follow up the principle of the Esch-Cummins law by reducing rates to correspond.

The result is that railroad labor has been liquidated without any benefit to the public except for the slight reduction in freight rates on July 1. There was no reduction in passenger rates.

The inescapable fact, therefore, is that the money taken out of the pay envelopes of the men has been allowed to remain in the coffers of the railroad companies.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The Label and Membership Committees of Typographical Union No. 21 will meet in monthly session at 8 o'clock p.m. Thursday, August 3. The meetings will be held at the headquarters of the union in the Underwood Building. A number of propositions for membership will be investigated by the Application Committee, while the Label Committee will further consider its plan to "boost" the Allied Printing Trades label.

E. J. Clarke of the "Call-Post" Chapel "Chevroleted" to Pacific Grove last Saturday, where he joined his family.

Have you noticed the expansive smile that has been illuminating the countenance of "Eddie" Jansen, popular job printer, lately? Yes But you don't know the reason? Well, here it is:

Born—Wednesday, July 12, to the wife of Edmond L. Jansen, an eight-pound son. Mother and son are reported to be doing well—and so is "Eddie," the proud and happy father, whose exhibition of an enlarged chest since July 12 is wholly excusable.

Will J. French, former secretary of Typographical Union No. 21, who has been a member of the State Industrial Accident Commission for more than ten years, and Mrs. French are spending a couple of weeks at Wilderness Lodge, in Mendocino County. Wilderness Lodge is set beautifully among the mountains. The "ole swimmin' hole" on the South Fork of the Eel River is a gem, "Bill" says, and the numerous running brooks provide the redwood trees and varying greens of the forest in that vicinity with a continuous symphony concert. Best wishes of Mr. and Mrs. French are extended to their many friends in the Typographical Union.

Edward R. Ormsby, well known among the older members of the union engaged in the book and job branch of the craft, is in receipt of an interesting letter from Samuel Moote, formerly affiliated with No. 21, but now a resident of Sacramento. Mr. Ormsby served his apprenticeship under Mr. Moote in the printshop of Bacon & Co., San Francisco, more than thirty-six years ago. Mr. Moote's letter is, in part, as follows:

"Sacramento, Cal., July 15, 1922.

"Dear Friend Mr. Ormsby: Glad to hear from you, and that the 'Forty-niner' song pleased you. I sang it here many times, and before our Sacramento Typographical Union one meeting. I was born in '47, so I am a '49-er kid,' and was right 'in the swim' with the others. 'On the side' from printing, music has been my pleasure, and a little reciting and acting. In '59 and the early '60s, as a boy, I started to learn the printing business in the British Colonist book and job office. Father took me to Victoria and left me there while he tried the Cariboo mines. Nearly every traveling 'show' took in Victoria. I set some of their programs and showbills, took the proofs and 'delivered the goods.' I was like one of them. I knew them, and they recognized me as 'Sammy, the Printer Boy.' I was always fond of minstrels and took to them—even Lotta and her first little

minstrel troupe. She was a bright little actress. I remember her and her mother, Mrs. Crabtree, well. These minstrel boys would have some song, always 'In the Days of Forty-nine,' and sing and dance to it. Lotta was a cute, fine little dancer and singer, and, if you please, banjo player. I always liked the banjo. Now, when our Sacramento 'In the Days of '49' came on, I rummaged my brain back about sixty years, and the first few lines and strain of the '49-er' song came up—down to 'Up hill and down, all over the town.' I tell you, they went at it mighty strong in these good old days of '49. Not to be beat, I added the balance—words and tune, and filled out a page of music paper; had it photographed, and a zinco made to the size of your copy, added the words, and the cuts I had on hand, which I made for other songs, putting the appropriate titles to them to remember the '49-ers' who have all passed over the border-sea—'Life's Immortal Divine Evolution.' My cuts came in all right, for in a few days Memorial Day was celebrated, so that the '49-er' soldiers and their loving friends were remembered. I am enclosing an old circular I had printed, a proof of an 'Old Black Joe' song, and a 'tonal talk,' 'My True Image,' the final result of Nature's great law of progression and evolution. I put in my spare time and keep myself busy in that way; a pleasant occupation, for the mind is a good thing.

"The weather is frightfully hot here this summer, the temperature running above the 100-degree mark quite often. . . . Remember me to inquiring friends of 'old Clay-street days.'"

Funeral services for Edith May McIntosh, three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. McIntosh, 1500 Stannage avenue, Berkeley, were held last Wednesday morning at a Berkeley mortuary chapel. The child was instantly killed at San Pablo avenue and Jones street last Saturday night when she was torn from her mother's arms by the fender of an automobile driven by Fred Hartkopf of San Pablo, a Standard Oil employee. The McIntosh child is survived by her parents and three brothers, Walter, Jr., William A. and Robert J. McIntosh. Her father is a member of Oakland Typographical Union. Formerly he was affiliated with San Francisco Union, having at various times been employed in the composing rooms of the Chronicle, Examiner and News. The heartfelt sympathy of the mem-

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JUNE 30th, 1922

Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$76,170,177.18
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,470,177.18
Capital Actually Paid Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385,984.61

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1922.

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50 in box\$2.45	50 in box\$2.95
Monte Cristo Bon Tons and Liberties, 15c size, 50 in box\$3.45	Monte Cristo Coronas, Majesties and Mercedes, 15c size, 3 for 25c
2 for15c	50 in box\$3.95

bers of No. 21 is extended to Mr. McIntosh and his family.

Arthur Floyd has returned to San Francisco after a five months' sojourn in New Zealand and the South Seas. He says business in New Zealand is dull, except in the printing line, which is enjoying continued prosperity. The wage scales in New Zealand do not compare with those of the United States and Canada, but the cost of living there is undoubtedly lower and getting lower all the time. Mr. Floyd says a good meal may be obtained in New Zealand for the nominal sum of 28 cents. There are no non-union printers in the antipodes, he says, so it is not necessary for the unions there to exact heavy dues, the average assessments being about two shillings (50 cents) a week. There are saloons a-plenty in New Zealand, but they are required to close at 6 p. m. There is little or no drunkenness, Floyd declares. He says he saw more men "pickled" in Honolulu in five weeks than during the five months he spent in the antipodes. "Chappie" called at Suva, Fiji Islands, and manipulated an Intertype keyboard there, and found the ubiquitous printer in the most unexpected places. He said his trip across the Pacific was a great tonic and mental stimulant, and recommends same for any blase or passe San Francisco member of an ancient and honorable craft. Floyd declares New Zealand is a land of great scenic beauty, and that a pleasant gastronomic feature down there is the excellent meat and butter always available.

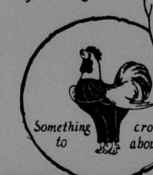
The regular monthly meeting of the apprentice committee will be held Tuesday evening, August 1, at 7:30 o'clock.

STEREOTYPERS TO MEET AT OMAHA.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, which closed a convention in Cincinnati Saturday last, chose Omaha as the meeting place for 1923 and Atlanta for 1924.

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 I wear
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LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held July 19, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 by President Coakly with all officers present but Chas. Mathers, K. R. Manzer and J. Frankenstein.

Credentials—Received from the Tailors No. 80, the Cigarmakers and the Office Employees. Moved and seconded that the credentials be received and the delegates seated; motion carried.

Communications—Received from the Union Label Trades Department in regard to the Crescent Tool Co. of Jamestown, N. Y., and the H. P. Snyder Co. of Little Falls, N. Y. From United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America insisting upon its members buying union-made goods. Schlitz, Pabst and Miller Breweries are unfair.

Reports of Unions—Hatters ask a demand for their label when buying hats. Cooks' Helpers No. 110 reported that they are still fighting the White Lunch, Boos Bros., Clinton's, Sunset, Compton's and Chriss' at 6th and Market; all are still unfair; look for the house card in all restaurants. Cigarmakers reported that business is slack; ask a demand for their label when buying cigars; Miss Calif. and Van Camp brands of cigars are unfair. Shoe Clerks reported that the Walk-Over and Galenkamps are not signed with the local. Retail clerks reported that Roos Bros. and Barney Frankel haven't signed with the local. Grocery Clerks reported that the Piggly-Wiggly and White's Cash and Carry at 26th and Castro are still unfair; demand the clerks' working button, color changes every month, color for the month of July is green. Garment Workers No. 131 reported that business is picking up in the overall factories; ask a demand for the label when buying overalls and shirts. Hoisting engineers reported that business is good, all members working. Glove Workers reported that business is good. Tailors No. 80 reported that business is fair. Cracker Bakers reported that business is fair; starting a new campaign against the National Biscuit Co.

Agitation Committee reported that they have met and recommenced the Section; laid plans for a label rally, will hold a ladies' night the first meeting in August. All women attending the rally will receive a handsome present. Date of the rally will be August 30th. Moved and seconded that report of the Agitation Committee be received and their plans carried out.

Delegates A. C. Sheahan was elected trustee to fill the unexpired term of Chas. Mathers, and J. C. Crawford on the Agitation Committee to fill the unexpired term of K. R. Manzer.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the secretary write the Fresno Central Body in regard to the Coopers' label on wine kegs. Moved and seconded that the secretary send the communication from Label Trades Department to the Carpenters; motion carried.

W. H. LANE, Secretary.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of July 21, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—Financial Secretary McTiernan excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Egg Inspectors—Joseph King, C. Hyde. Typographical No. 21—B. Hill, vice K. R. Manzer. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Union Label Trades Department, inclosing copy of resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor convention indorsing the label of the Upholsterers' Union, and strongly urging the purchasing public to see that the label is attached to upholstered furniture. From the Janitors' Union, donating \$25 to the Labor Day fund; also donating \$10 to the striking Shopmen.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting the Council to place the Piggly-Wiggly stores on the unfair list. From Waiters' Union No. 30, copy of resolutions requesting Council to arrange for a Tag Day, for the benefit of the West Virginia miners now on strike.

Referred to Los Angeles Labor Council—From Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, with reference to the labor situation in Los Angeles.

Request complied with—From Cemetery Employees' Union, requesting the Secretary to attend its meeting July 22d.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Butchers' Union No. 115, subject to the approval of its International Union. In the matter of communication from President Flore, of the International Alliance of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, dealing with the membership of A. E. Albright, Committee recommended that it be referred to Cooks' Union No. 44, and they be requested to send in another delegate in his place. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—White Lunches, Compton's and Chriss' on Market are unfair; look for house card; donated \$15 to shopmen on strike. Stove Mounters—Strike temporarily settled; men will return to work Monday. Cracker Bakers—Donated \$10 to striking shopmen; National Biscuit Company still unfair. Electrical Workers—Donated \$15 to Shopmen. Cigarmakers—Have purchased tickets for shopmen's ball. Letter Carriers—Called the attention of the Council to a condition at the Home Credit Company regarding the union label.

Label Section—Will hold a mass meeting on August 2d and August 30th; everyone invited.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of communication from John Lenahan, principal of the Evening High School of Commerce, relative to the present system of admission of students to the Medical Department of the University of California, your Committee recommends that the matter be held in abeyance until the drafts of proposed legislation have been prepared and the Council requested to indorse same. Report concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended that Stove Mounters' Union No. 61 be admitted to this Council and its delegate seated, and that Locals Nos. 61 and 62 be requested to amalgamate under one charter. Report concurred in.

Report of Special Committee—The Labor Day Committee reported that it had organized by electing George S. Hollis, chairman; vice-chairman, Thos. Doyle; John A. O'Connell, secretary, and A. G. Gilson, assistant secretary. Committee

recommended that there be held a joint celebration of the same general character as the one held on Labor Day, 1921, and that the secretary be instructed to secure the Exposition Auditorium for the holding of the celebration on Labor Day. Concurred in.

Report of Joint Committee to Promote the Use of the Union Label—Committee recommended that the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council adopt the following program:

1. That the two Councils enforce the wearing of five labels by each delegate.

2. That the two Councils issue circular letters to their respective affiliated unions requesting them to make it compulsory upon their members to wear not less than five labels.

3. That all labor organizations in San Francisco affiliate with the Label Section, send delegates to that body and support it morally and financially in the carrying out of its plans for the promotion of the union label, card and button.

4. That the Label Section be requested to compile information as to manufacturers and distributors of union label goods, and issue a directory containing such information for general use of the members of organized labor.

5. That the Label Section investigate and prepare plans for the advertising by manufacturers and distributors of union label goods, and the establishment of a system of label certificates or stamps, along the lines of the trading stamp system, such advertising and label stamp system to be conducted at the expense of manufacturers and distributors in the various industries.

6. That the Label Section take steps to organize a general Women's Auxiliary to the Label Section, along the lines worked out in the southern parts of the State by Abe Muir, organizer of the Carpenters.

7. That all the delegates and members of unions of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council attend the general label rally or mass meeting to be held in the near future under the auspices of the Label Section.

Moved that the report be adopted; carried.

New Business—Congressman John I. Nolan, Delegate from Molders' Union No. 164, addressed the Council on congressional activity during the past year.

Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to investigate all constitutional amendments to be voted on at the November election, and to report back to the Council at the earliest moment; carried.

Moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to investigate the application of the Home Credit Company for the Union Label; carried.

Receipts—\$530.34. Expenses—\$166.50.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Many receive advice but few seem to profit by it, or there would be a better demand for union labeled goods.

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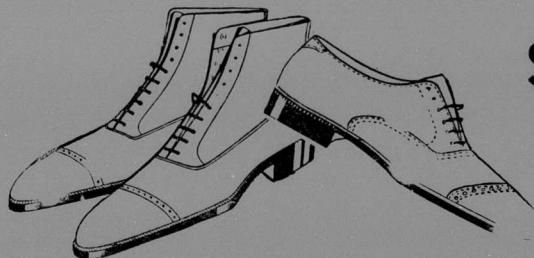
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Brief Items of Interest

E. J. Dupuy of the Teachers' Federation has just returned from the national convention of the American Federation of Teachers and reports a very successful gathering. The convention was held in Chicago and Mr. Dupuy visited a number of Western cities both going and coming.

The Egg Inspectors' Union has elected Joseph King and C. Hyde delegates to the Labor Council for the ensuing term.

The Janitors' Union has donated \$25 toward the local Labor Day celebration, to be held in the Civic Auditorium on Monday night, September 4, and \$10 to the striking textile workers of the New England States.

The Waiters' Union has adopted resolutions asking the Labor Council to arrange for a "tag" day for the benefit of the striking miners and their families. The request has been referred to the executive committee of the Council.

The Label Section is arranging for two special meetings with a program of entertainment, to be followed by dancing. The first will be held in the Labor Temple Wednesday night, August 2, and the other Wednesday night, August 30, in the same place.

More than 150 unions have affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor since the annual convention of that body in October of last year, according to the report of Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg. This is the largest increase in membership during any one year since the Federation was organized.

Union stove mounters of San Francisco, Oak-

land and Newark returned to work Monday after a strike of three weeks in protest against a wage reduction of 10 per cent. While the terms of settlement have not been made public, it is understood that the stove mounters agreed to return to work under conditions maintaining at the time the strike was called. Frank C. Miller, secretary of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, represented the stove mounters in the conference that resulted in the men returning to work. The strike had the sanction of the International Stove Mounters' Union and the San Francisco Labor Council.

The wage scale and working agreement of Butchers' Union No. 115, which the organization is seeking to negotiate with the San Francisco Butchers' Board of Trade for the coming year, has received the indorsement of the Labor Council, the California State Federation of Butchers and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. The agreement is practically the same as the one now in effect, which will expire the last of August.

The Cemetery Workers' Union, whose members are employed in the cemeteries of San Mateo County, has been asked by the various cemetery associations to accept a wage reduction of 50 cents a day, the same to apply to all cemetery workers except those employed at Holy Cross and one of the Jewish cemeteries, where the wages still remain as at present. The matter was considered at a special meeting of the union held in the Labor Temple last Saturday night. No decision was reached. Officers of the union,

with Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council, will endeavor to get an amicable agreement. The cemetery workers are now receiving \$5.50 a day in all cemeteries of San Mateo County.

Candidates for the State Legislature, the United States Senate and House of Representatives will be indorsed by the non-partisan political committee of the San Francisco Labor and Building Trades Councils at a meeting to be held in the Labor Temple Saturday night.

More than twenty new locals of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union have been organized within the past month, according to Roe H. Baker, first vice-president of that organization.

A committee from the Labor Council held a conference with Mayor James Rolph Monday for the purpose of ascertaining the "policies and interests" of those backing the movement to boost San Francisco and Northern California, and to find out why the mayor, in appointing a boosting committee, did not give labor equal representation with other interests on the committee. The committee from the Labor Council that waited on Mayor Rolph was composed of George H. Knell, W. J. Wilkinson, Frank C. Miller, Hugo Ernst and Barney Doyle. The committee will make its report at the meeting of the Labor Council Friday night.

ORPHEUM.

Crane Wilbur has become famous as a stage star picture star and author and with Susanne Caubet the famed French actress he brings to the Orpheum a clever playlet "Wright or Wrong," Mr. Wilbur and Miss Caubet have just finished an exceptional summer season in Oakland.

A male quartet is always good entertainment, but when they are wonderful comedians as well, one can be assured of a riot. Kissen was last out here with his "Hungarian Rhapsody" and he now brings another screaming burlesque, "The Barber of Seville."

Orpheum audiences always appreciate good music and it is for this reason that this remarkable Russian violinist, Yashoff Staffanov, is sure to be another musical sensation.

"A riot!" That is the opinion of all who have seen Mr. Fox and charming Miss Curtis. He has a lot of new comedy for the second week of his "Interruptions."

No comment is needed on the fact that Miss Lea is the best female dancer the Orpheum has ever had. Her clever company and skit provide wonderful entertainment.

Fern Redmonds and H. Wells, a mighty clever pair, present a laughable turn entitled "The Gyp."

Cook, Mortimer & Harvey—Three people play a ball game in the dark and present one of the greatest novelties vaudeville has ever seen.

DEATHS.

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Hugh Delaney of the watchmen, John B. Lindsay of the musicians, John Fenton of the stationary firemen, Nettie Holmes of the bindery women, Louis Ivancovich of the cooks, Thomas Lynch of the boilermakers, William H. Bigley of the locomotive engineers, Marcus Lewin and A. W. Asplund of the barbers.

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